





**The Bee**  
PAUL M. MOORE, Editor and Manager.  
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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

PRATT—We are authorized to announce Judge Clifton J. Pratt, of Hopkins County, as a candidate for the nomination for Governor of the State of Kentucky, subject to the action of the republican party.

If all signs do not fail there will be a large quota of hot stuff in the Democratic county convention at Madisonville Saturday.

There is no rest for Tagals before General Lawton. The wet season has no terrors for the famous fighter of the Apaches.

The Louisville Democrats are setting a new pace for the "charmony" stakes. Two tickets in the field and everybody has a Jack Chinn knife.

Hardin and Goebel are fighting the final battle of the State campaign on the stumps of Hopkins county with as much vigor as if the State's vote hinged on the result in this county.

Judge Pratt went to Caldwell county Tuesday and will probably make things interesting for some people who have been trying to work up opposition to him there during his absence in other parts of the State.

Admiral Dewey has declined to have admiring Americans donate him a home. When the Admiral's fighting days are over and the day comes that he has no money or friends—and that's a long way off—there will be time enough and an available "old soldier's home."

He is not now in need of a "home."

It is estimated that the stock of gold coin and gold bullion in the United States today is close to one thousand millions of dollars, which is about one-fourth of the entire world's stock of the metal. There is plenty of silver money, too, and all of it is as good as gold, thanks to the triumph of Republican principles and the vindication of Republican doctrines.

Our Republican Governor has accepted an invitation to be present at a conference of Governors to discuss trusts and the Republican National Convention will meet next year before the Democratic body of the same rank, and will adopt a plank against trusts. Looks as if the Democrats will have no distinctive issue but the old 16 to 1.

What General Wilson Accomplished in Matanzas. Franklin Matthews in Harper's Weekly.

This simply illustrates the great thoroughness of General Wilson in his work. When it is considered that he made preparations for taking a census long before any official instructions reached him, that he made a study of labor conditions, gathered statistics of every kind in relation to the province—his material on sugar alone would be sufficient for an exhaustive treatise—and in addition governed wisely, meeting the many complicated problems with resource, courage, and frankness, it is impossible to restrain admiration for him. He retained men in the offices he held, unless they were incompetent or guilty of improper conduct. He induced the Cubans even to select former Spanish sympathizers to serve with them on the boards that managed municipal affairs in several places, and he kept reiterating on all proper occasions that the mission of the United States forces in Cuba was for pacification solely. He fed from 20,000 to 30,000 persons daily for a time, sought ways of finding employment for the poor, and encouraged them to take heart. He visited the hospitals, and caused them to be purified; opened homes for orphans; cleaned the streets and pest-holes—work in which he had the full co-operation and support of his chief military assistant, Brigadier-General Sanger. He tried to devise means of improving commerce, and so thoroughly was he informed that while talking on this subject I remember he quoted almost off-hand figures showing the amount of sugar shipments from Cardenas and Matanzas. In 1894, he said, there were 2,471,000 sacks shipped, and in 1898 the shipments had fallen to 920,000 sacks. He told me that in his investiga-

tions he had found that the pay of unskilled labor was forty cents a day, and the cost of living from twenty to twenty-five cents a day—allowing six cents for rice, four cents for meal, seven cents for beans, and the rest for other things. He had gathered full statistics about the 500 miles of railroads in the province and about the shipping interests of the various harbors. The province of Santa Clara was added to his command recently, and he has just finished a trip through it.

**JOHN DENNIS KILLED**

**Oldest Engineer on the Henderson Division in a Wreck at Guthrie.**

**Will Bramham Badly Scalded About Arms and Head.**

John Dennis, the popular old engineer, met death at his post of duty Tuesday night in a wreck at Guthrie. He was driving the engine on the Hopkinsville accommodation. Starting away from Guthrie the train left the track at the Elkton and Guthrie switch, the engine and baggage car overturned into the ditch and the coaches left the track. None of the passengers were hurt, and the baggage man escaped. Engineer Dennis was terribly scalded and burned so that he only lived a short while. His home was in Nashville and the railroad officials ran a special train to take his family to Guthrie. He died five minutes after his family arrived. Fireman Will Bramham was badly scalded about the head and arms but walked back from the wreck in search of a doctor, and was about the first man to get back to Guthrie after the accident. He was brought here yesterday on a cot in the baggage car and taken to the home of his wife's father, Mr. D. W. Umstead, of this place. Mrs. Bramham accompanied him.

It was about 8:15 o'clock when the wrecker whistle blew in the Earlington yards and nobody knew more than the that "Hop-town" accommodation was off the track. The first details were received here a few minutes later by telephone from Mr. J. R. Rash who had reached Guthrie enroute home from the East.

John Dennis was the oldest engineer on the Henderson division, having been here since 1872, and was the only engineer who had been in continuous service on this road since the L. & N. secured control of the Henderson division in 1879.

Conductor Gephart reported that the switch light was all right and indicated a clear track. There are suspicions that the switch had been tampered with.

**PAID IN FULL.**

**Insurance Adjusters Pay St. Bernard Loss One Week After Fire.**

Col. J. W. Powell, special adjuster for the Royal Insurance Co., and Mr. Fishback, of the Lancashire, were here Wednesday night and Thursday morning of last week and adjusted the fire loss of the St. Bernard Coal Company on the coal-washing plant. The insurance was paid in full, the amount being \$9,000. This was prompt work, the claim being adjusted in just one week after the fire occurred.

**Haley's Mill Notes.**

Rev. Billbrew preached at Poplar Grove to large audiences, Saturday night and Sunday.

Our Sunday-school is progressing nicely, with Mr. J. L. White as Superintendent.

Mrs. Ida Wilson and Miss Lela Davis and Messrs. Wm. Dulin and Antie Davis visited the family of H. C. Halesley Sunday.

Misses Marvin and Blanche Mosely were the guests of Misses May Flowers and May Halesley Sunday night.

The picnic at Highway, Saturday, was almost a failure.

Mrs. Susan Davis, of Crofton, is visiting her son, Elgin Davis, this week.

Misses Hearle Fagghender and Renna Kibling were the guests of Miss May Flowers Saturday.

Eq. H. C. Halesley and wife visited the family of M. C. Cook, Sunday.

Mrs. America White, wife of John White, departed this life on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock after a lingering illness. Her spirit has flown to the Maker and her body consigned to the tomb. Weep not, kind friends, and kindred, but so live that you may be prepared to meet her on the celestial shore where parting will never be.

**Mamma's Joy.**

**Late Literary News.**

The Beecher family is one whose branches are very many and whose lines of work are as varied as the individuals. It is a grandchild of Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who is at present very close to the fore in relation to the economic emancipation of women.

In the July number of the Cosmopolitan, Mrs. Stetson will give a pen warfare with Prof. Harry Thurston Peck over an article in the June number of the Cosmopolitan, "The Woman of To-day and To-morrow."

Mrs. Stetson has something in the June number—a four-line poem on "Queer People." The illustrations by Oliver Herford are themselves queer.

Subscribe for The Bee.

A superb portrait of Mrs. Emma Willard, from a portrait bust by Miss Enid Vandell, occupies the front page of the current issue of Harper's Bazar.

**"Woman's Work is Never Done."**

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a modest dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken, it gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

**THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.**

LESSON XII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 18.

[Copyright, 1899, by D. M. Stearns.]  
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**CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.**

Topic for the Week Beginning June 11.—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

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**TO THOSE LIVING**

in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure

for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

**Tutt's Liver Pills**

The Rev. B. F. McMan. of Marion, has been called to the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Dawson, Hopkins county, and to the Good Hope Church, in Caldwell county.

**DIGEST YOUR FOOD.**  
Ninety per cent. of all sickness is caused by food not being properly digested. It creates poisons and goes into your blood and then you are liable to almost any disease the human system is capable of. Use Dr. Carter's Great Peppermint Cure and watch the results. You will feel the good effects after taking one dose. Give it a trial and be convinced. Price 25c.

**Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam Cures Your Cough, Just the Medicine for Children.**  
For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Wheat is ripening in the Purchase, and some of the farmers will begin cutting this week. About two thirds of a crop will be the extent of the yield this season.

Aside from the serious inconvenience and pain caused by piles, there is a tendency to fatal and to cancer in the rectal regions. Piles should not be allowed to run on unchecked. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy. Price, 50 cents a bottle, tubes 75 cents. St. Bernard Drugstore.

Messrs. Eph Outten and Al Hewlett are members of the new firm just putting in machinery, preparatory to manufacture brick at Princeton.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

One of the large events of the season in Ohio county will be the Sunday-school convention to be held at Beaver Dam June 24.

**Coughed 25 Years.**  
I suffered for 25 years with a cough, and spent hundreds of dollars with doctors and for medicine to no avail until I used Dr. Bell's Pine Tar-Honey. This remedy made weak lungs strong. It has saved my life. J. B. Rosell, Grantsburg, Ill.

Potato bugs are said to be more plentiful this season than for several years past, and the potato crop is likely to be short on account of their ravages.

Mrs. J. P. Skelley, Hopkinsville, Ky., writes in a bad case of Constipation Dr. M. A. Simon's Liver Medicine gave me relief that nothing else could. I think it far superior to Black Draught, which we used in our family.

Grasshoppers are doing much damage to tobacco and other plants in Ohio county. It has been many years since such a scourge was known in that section.

A yellow, jaundiced skin is a symptom of disordered liver, as it springs from bilious poisons restrained in the blood, which destroys energy, cheerfulness, vigor, happiness and life. Herbine will restore the natural functions of the liver. Price 50 cents. St. Bernard Drugstore.

Jack McIntosh has resigned as mine boss of the Providence Coal Company and was succeeded by Henry Lepking.

**A Frightful Blunder**  
Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cat or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promote healing. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Has a sure cure on ear-ache. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by St. Bernard Drugstore.

The pea crop is said to be one of the best that can be grown in the State, especially for cattle and sheep.

**Weak Eyes are Made Strong.**  
dim vision made clear, styles removed and granulated lids or sore eyes of any kind speedily and effectively cured by the use of Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve. It's put up in tubes and sold on a guarantee by all good druggists.

There are in Paris three great slaughter houses, where 300,000 head of cattle are killed annually.

Pure blood is full of Life and Vitality, and carries Vigor to the organs of the body. Dr. M. A. Simon's Liver Medicine creates rich, pure blood.

**The Suez Canal Company's** traffic receipts in April increased \$264,000 over April, 1898.

Hardly a day passes in families where there are children in which Ballard's Snow Liniment is not needed. It quickly cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns and Scalds. 25c. and 50c. sizes. St. Bernard Drug Store.

An artisan well in Missouri has been sunk to a depth of 1,100 feet.

**A TIMELY HINT.**  
You should be wise and see that your blood is rich and pure and your whole system put in a perfectly healthy condition by the use of Dr. Carter's Great Peppermint Cure. Then you will be free from malaria, typhoid fever, cholera and the grip. Dr. Carter's Great Peppermint Cure is the best medicine money can buy.

**For Your Cold try Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam.** Price 25c and 50c a Bottle.  
For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

The Christian Endeavor Society has more than 3,300,000 names on its rolls.

During Summer we are liable to Stomach and Bowel troubles, such as Diarrhoea, Colic, Bile, etc. For which Dr. M. A. Simon's Liver Medicine is highly recommended.

The Siberian railway carried 175,000 passengers in 1896, 413,000 in 1897 and 650,000 in 1898.

Money to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

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## TIMBER AND MINERAL.

Kentucky Resources Discussed  
by Mr. John B. Atkinson

Before State Commercial Convention at Louisville.

Kentucky, with its 40,400 square miles of territory; its 1,500 miles of navigable rivers; its rich soil; its great forests and incalculable mineral wealth; stands second to none of the great Commonwealths of the Mississippi Valley in its possibilities. Especially in its great forests is a great heritage now rapidly and riotously being exhausted, with no regard for the future. The oaks, hickories, tulips, gums, chestnuts, maples, beeches, sycamores, ash, elms, cypress, walnuts, etc., grow to a perfection equalled in but few States of this country of ours. Only in Missouri and Tennessee, perhaps, can the variety and value of timber be found to equal that of Kentucky.

Eight white oaks are found in the State, viz:

White.....	Quercus Alba
Post or Iron.....	Minor
Overcup, Swamp, Post.....	Lyrata
Mossy Cup or Bark.....	Macrocarpa
Swamp White.....	Platanoides
Cow or Basket.....	Michauxii
Rock Chestnut.....	Prinus
Chestnut or Yellow.....	Acuminata

Of the black oaks we have,  
Red..... Quercus Rubra  
Pin or Swamp..... Pinus  
Scarlet..... Coccinea  
Black..... Velutina  
Spanish..... Digata  
Bear or Scrub..... Nana  
Black-Jack or Barren..... Marylandica  
Water..... Nigra  
Willow..... Phellos  
Laural..... Laurifolia  
Shingle..... Imbricaria.

With probably half the State still occupied by forest, and with the knowledge that almost every part of it is reached by the logger or sawmill, it is difficult to estimate how much oak or other lumber is still available. Enormous drains have been made the past few years, and it is well known that the great hardwood markets that the quality of the oak sent to market in rafts is very inferior to that of a few years ago. Smaller trees are cut and timber is sent that would have been refused a few years ago. One of the largest mill owners in the State remarked to me a few days ago that probably not over 10 per cent. of the oak received at the mills could be used as quarter-sawn oak. Some years ago this same gentleman filled an order from the United States Government for 50 winter cut white oak sticks 10x16x52 feet long. It took a large tract of country then to furnish this bill. Now probably but few counties could produce such timber. How few of us know the length of time it takes for nature to produce such trees. In Hopkins county the average age of 18 white oaks, grown to a diameter across the stump of 12 inches, was 100 years. The youngest tree of the lot to reach 12 inches was 75 years old; the oldest one of the lot was 135 years; the ages of the 18 trees were 75 years, 90, 100, 93, 99, 94, 96, 99, 105, 101, 135, 90, 100, 100, 98, 130, 115 and 95 years.

Twenty white oak trees with an average diameter of twenty-eight inches at the stump gave an average age of 204 years. The youngest tree was 149 years with a diameter of 24 inches; the oldest tree was 312 years old with a diameter of 36 inches. But five trees of this lot were 30 inches in diameter and upward, viz:

One tree..... 30 inches, aged 216 years
One tree..... 30 " " 222 "
One tree..... 30 " " 220 "
One tree..... 34 " " 225 "
One tree..... 36 " " 312 "

In preparing a timber exhibit for the Nashville Exposition two years ago I found a

Hackberry..... 25 in. aged 15 years	120
White Elm..... 27 " "	140
Black Oak..... 28 " "	148
Black Willow..... 18 " "	30
Black Locust..... 31 " "	35
Sassafras..... 19 " "	112
Sugar Maple..... 38 " "	155
Sugar Maple..... 38 " "	155
Blue Ash..... 34 " "	171
Blue Ash..... 36 " "	273
Yellow Chestnut Oak..... 21 " "	180
Post Oak..... 48 " "	150
White Oak..... 48 " "	261
Scrub Oak..... 15 " "	150
Red Oak..... 27 " "	147
Sycamore..... 57 " "	260
Tulip Tree..... 33 " "	97
Tulip Tree..... 33 " "	97
Beech..... 36 " "	165
Hop-Hornbeam..... 13 " "	53
Sweet Gum..... 34 " "	184
Sour Gum..... 25 " "	141
Black Walnut..... 13 " "	39
Black Walnut..... 13 " "	45
Wild Cherry..... 16 " "	46
Shel-bark Hickory..... 12 " "	120
Bitternut Hickory..... 14 " "	58
Small Mocker Nut..... 13 " "	63
Pig Nut..... 13 " "	110
King Nut..... 13 " "	163
Kentucky Coffee..... 5 " "	25

These figures give a good idea of the time it takes nature to produce a forest. The twenty white oak trees mentioned above would

not cut an average of 700 feet B. M., each. Think of it, 204 years to produce 700 feet of White Oak plank, and the thrifty farmer will sell the saw mill man this 700 feet for \$2.50 and think he has made a good sale.

Upward of 600 wood-making establishments, with \$7,000,000 of capital and something over 6,000 employees, are drawing on our timber resources. An estimate made in 1892 by Maj. Crump of the available timber in the State gave 83,000,000,000 feet. Of this 40 per cent. was oak of the various varieties, 3 per cent. of tulip, 2 per cent. of walnut, 5 per cent. of gum, 4 per cent. of hickory, 5 per cent. of beech and 3 per cent. of sycamore.

This estimate was on thirteen millions of acres of forests an average of 6,400 feet B. M. of timber to the acre, which was probably a very liberal estimate. To show what timber one acre can produce I selected the finest tract of timber I know of in the State, and it is in Hopkins county, measuring off three selected acres 200x17 each. Only taking trees twenty-four inches in diameter and over, I found the first acre had growing on it 35,860 feet B. M., as follows:

White Oak..... 11,354 feet
Black Oak..... 13,758 "
Sweet Gum..... 9,450 "
Hickory..... 1,800 "
Poplar..... 500 "

A total of nineteen trees. The largest tree on this acre was a White Oak, containing 5,780 feet B. M. The second acre gave 49,628 feet, as follows:

White Oak..... 37,128 feet
Black Oak..... 4,000 "
Poplar..... 7,700 "
Sweet Gum..... 5,300 "
Hickory..... 1,800 "
Ash..... 500 "

A total of twenty-one trees. The largest tree was a white oak containing 7,016 feet B. M. of timber. This tree would cut a log 82 feet long. A second white oak on this acre 72 feet high would cut 5,512 feet. The third acre gave 50,146 feet B. M., as follows:

White Oak..... 13,446 feet
Black Oak..... 18,300 "
Sweet Gum..... 14,100 "
Elm..... 3,500 "
Ash..... 1,500 "
Hickory..... 1,400 "
Poplar..... 500 "
Sour Gum..... 500 "

A total of twenty-five trees. The largest a white oak 80 feet high containing 6,846 feet B. M. of lumber. A fourth selected piece 300x100, or three-fourths of one acre gave, 14 white oak trees 49,198 feet B. M., and three black oak trees, 10,570 feet B. M.

Every mill man tells us that we are fast using up our forest. Our Kentucky Legislature is generous in laws to regulate almost everything under the sun, but so far has failed to take an interest in the preservation of our forests.

It is a difficult problem only to be solved by co-operation of the general and State Governments and the owners of forest lands. In Germany much attention has been given to forestry. In fourteen State administrations, covering 10,000,000 acres, the cut per acre per year for ten years was 53 cubic feet. Of this only 15 cubic feet was lumber or 120 feet B. M. to the acre. This cut was supposed to represent the annual growth. This would mean that the 13,000,000 acres of forest lands in Kentucky would produce yearly 1,560,000,000 feet B. M. and 520,000,000 cubic feet of wood for use as fuel, charcoal, etc. This means that at \$4 per 1,000 feet B. M. on the stump the annual growth of lumber in the entire State is worth \$6,240,000 or less than fifty cents per acre. To this add the 520,000,000 cubic feet unit for lumber, say 7,500,000 cords fit only for fuel or charcoal at 15 cents per cord, and we get \$1,125,000 to add to the lumber value of the annual growth, making a total of \$7,365,000 as the value of our annual lumber crop, a gift from nature. What can we do to preserve this wealth?

On every hand we see wanton destruction. The farmer, so called, wears out his cleared land, and then the forest is girdled for new corn and tobacco patches. The worn-out land is turned over to nature, which produces, in seeming satire, sassafras and persimmon, where walnut, oak and tulip trees once grew. The real farmer never wears out lands, and only needs to clear woodland that he may increase his crops. There is enough cleared land in Kentucky to produce many times the crops now produced. This simply requires better farming. Let us keep every acre of forest we now have, let us cut only matured trees or only those of large size, plant walnut, white oak and tulip trees in the places suited to their growth and prevent forest fires. Unlike the mineral wealth of the State, which when exhausted cannot be replaced, an acre of forest can be made perpetual.

One of the companies with which I am associated holds a large landed estate, much of it forest. For a number of years it has planted black walnut fifty to sixty bushels of black walnut in places where the timber has been cut or on worn-out

fields above referred to, anywhere a tree has a chance to grow. In the fall acorns from the best oaks are planted in small pots in the greenhouse. Spring finds the young oak ready to be transplanted to any part of the forest where there is room for it. The young tulip trees just from the seed in the spring are gathered and put into pots or transplanted in the nursery to get sufficient growth to enable them to make a successful fight for life when placed in the forest where wanted. Generally our forests are open to the cow and pig, hence the acorn or the young tulip tree has a poor chance for growth unless treated as mentioned above.

In cutting timber the rule is to cut no tree less than twenty-four inches in diameter unless a tree shows signs of decay. We have made only a weak attempt toward the preservation of our forests, but it is an attempt in the right direction. We consume in our mining operation more than one million feet of timber yearly, and it behooves us to take care of our heritage.

Our first effort was in planting walnuts on a four-acre piece of land in 1888. The nuts were gathered in the fall when ripe; the ground was plowed and prepared for corn, and the nuts planted four feet apart to allow the young trees sixteen square feet of growing space. One acre of this experiment

transplanted walnut forest has not been disturbed, it being left to nature. On the other three acres the trees have been removed, the largest of the trees remaining being full six inches across the stump, the trees twenty to twenty eight feet high. On the acre left in the care of nature the trees are smaller in diameter, but nearly as high. The trees taken out have been transplanted, in most cases with indifferent success, the effort being made to transplant in open fields as pastures.

In the past ten years we have planted inclosures in walnuts to the extent of twenty-five to thirty acres, a few acres every one or two years.

### MINERALS.

Besides the great coal fields of the State we find several thousand square miles contain marls in great quantities, rich in the salts of potash and soda, of great value as fertilizing agents. The careless system of agriculture is rapidly exhausting much land, and the time is coming when these natural fertilizers will be used in great quantities. Almost every variety of clay is found. Fire clays, tile clays and clays for paving brick. Building stones from limestone and sandstone of the greatest variety of color and texture are abundant. The limestones furnish excellent gray, buff and cream-colored marbles and the finest oolites in the world. Argillaceous limestones that are used for lithographic purposes are found. The Waverly sandstones and some of the carboniferous sandstones produce good griststone and mill stones while the Cumberland sandstone is a handsome as well as durable building stone, unique in color.

One of the most valuable mineral products of the State is Kentucky bituminous rock, or asphalt rock. I quote from a paper read before the Engineers and Architects' Club, of this city, by Mr. Marshall Morris:

'This material is found in the Chester group of the subcarboniferous rocks along the eastern and southern edge of the western coal field of Kentucky, and particularly in what is known as the 'third sandstone' in Owens' geological reports of Kentucky, and is geologically about 300 feet below the Breckinridge cannel coal. It has also been found in the conglomerate sandstone of the coal measure, but under heavy cover, and has not been developed. Deposits are found in the counties of Breckinridge, Grayson, Edmonson and Logan, but the Breckinridge Asphalt Company, having its mines near Garfield, in Breckinridge county, is the only one which has made a commercial success of the material, though several hundred tons have been quarried and used in putting down small sample pavements by the Logan County Company.

The Grayson county company was first in the field, but their property has not been operated for several years.

The Kentucky bituminous rock will make a good pavement by itself, as is shown by the piece on Jefferson street, in Louisville, by the first laid streets in Buffalo, N. Y. The pavement so laid is soft and is readily torn by the toe calk of horses and indented by the wheels of vehicles. These marks disappear under continual traffic, but it was shown that at least twelve months was required to produce a permanent road and that the appearance of the street in the meantime was in no manner conducive to popularity.

Since then extended experiments have resulted in making a satisfactory pavement by a combination of Kentucky bituminous rock and bituminous limestone, obtained both from Texas and Indian Territory.

The question of street cleaning and sanitation is closely connected with the subject of asphalt pavements. I believe that asphalt is the material which in the future will be the standard pavement in all cities, and I hope to see the Kentucky deposits so developed and the manipulation of the material so thoroughly studied and perfected that our city and State

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### IRON—ORES.

The United States now produces more iron than any country in the world. The growth of this industry is comparable only with the wonderful growth of this country, now the foremost in the world. While Kentucky is yet low in rank as a maker of pig iron, the time will come when the large deposit of ore known to exist will be called upon. From the Kentucky geological reports we learn that the ore is divided into three classes:

First—The Clinton ore of the Silurian period.  
Second—The unstratified limonites of the subcarboniferous limestone.

Third—The stratified carbonate and limonites of the coal measures. The first and third of these are found in Eastern Kentucky, while the second and third constitute the principal ores of Western Kentucky. The ore districts of Eastern Kentucky are the Hanging Rock Iron Region which embraces Greenup, Boyd, Carter and Lawrence counties, and the Red River Iron Region which embraces portions of Estill, Lee, Powell, Menifee and Bath counties. The ores of the first named are stratified Carbonate and Limonites of the lower coal measures and known as limestone, black and kidney ores, which occur in well defined geological levels of various thickness. The iron from these ores is most excellent for foundry purposes, noted for its fluidity and non-shrinkage in cooling. As a rule the limestone ore is the richest and most regular in quality. The kidney ore is next in value, while the black variety much in quality.

The ores of the Red river region are the Clinton ores and a stratified ore resting on the subcarboniferous limestone at the base of the coal shales. In Western Kentucky we have the brown ores of the Cumberland river region in Trigg, Livingston, Lyon, Caldwell and Crittenden counties. These ores are limonites occurring in irregular beds. These ores vary much in quality, but exist in enormous quantities, and have produced iron of very high grade. Much chert and sand is frequently so closely mixed with the ore that it cannot be separated by washing, hence much lime and coke is needed in the furnace.

The dyestone ore, a fossiliferous hematite, which is found in the foot hills of Virginia, just across the State line of Kentucky, probably exists in Kentucky, but covered deeply by overlying rocks. This ore is similar to the red ore of Alabama, and is used in the furnace at Middleboro.

While the cheapest iron in the world is now probably made in Alabama, the time will come when all the ore beds of Kentucky will be called upon to produce their share of the greatest element of modern industrial civilization.

### COAL.

Kentucky is the only State that has within its borders parts of the great Eastern or Appalachian coal field, and also part of the great Western or Illinois coal field. The United States Geological Survey gives 11,180 square miles of the Eastern field and 4,500 square

miles of the Western field to the State. A total coal area of 15,680 square miles, nearly twice that of Great Britain. So far, the coal areas of the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico have not been determined, but Kentucky stands seventh in the list of states with its 15,680 square miles.

Sq. Miles of coal area	Tons
Illinois.....	36,500
Missouri.....	26,700
Indiana.....	20,000
Iowa.....	18,000
Kansas.....	17,000
West Virginia.....	16,000
Kentucky.....	15,680
Total.....	150,180

These 150,180 square miles of coal area produced in 1898, 48,579,583 tons of coal, while Pennsylvania with its 9,000 square miles of bituminous coal produced 64,229,627 tons, besides producing 52,417,643 tons of anthracite from its 480 square miles of anthracite coal area. With Pennsylvania first in coal production in 1898.

Illinois, and.....	Tons
West Virginia, 38.....	18,599,299
Ohio, 4th.....	15,000,000
Alabama 5th.....	11,500,000
Maryland, 6th.....	6,504,960
Colorado, 7th.....	4,448,108
Iowa 8th.....	4,174,037
Kentucky, 9th.....	4,000,000
Kentucky, 9th.....	3,542,132

The Western Kentucky field produces 61 per cent of the entire production of the State. At least twelve workable veins are known, but all are not present in any one section. The purest coal is found in one or two of the lowest veins, but these veins are fairly uncertain; are usually of less thickness than the upper veins and more expensive to work. Most of the coal in this field comes from No. 9 and No. 11 veins. No. 9 producing most of the coal. For steam and domestic use a large amount of this coal is used in Louisville. It is this coal that has made the Louisville market one of the cheapest in the world. Coal is as cheap in Louisville as in Pittsburgh, but cheap coal fails here to build up the industries that go to make a great city. Philadelphia, the greatest manufacturing city in America, pays for its coal more than twice what Louisville pays, and yet this beautiful city of ours, the metropolis of this great State of Kentucky, supplied with the cheapest fuel, cheapest lumber, with cheapest food, the center of the greatest population of the country, does not occupy the position its great advantages imply. It takes wage-earners to make a great city. It takes great manufacturing enterprises to keep wage-earners at work. Fuel power

in Louisville is cheaper than water power in New England. Henderson, Ky., weaves cotton fabric with handsome returns on the investment. Louisville builds wagons and plows successfully; it makes wooden goods and cast iron pipes. Why not make cotton prints? Why not do the hundred things it does not do?

The eastern coal field has many workable coal veins, both bituminous and cannel. Many of these are superior coals for steam and domestic use, remarkable for low ash. The future will develop a great coking interest in Eastern Kentucky without doubt. At least three veins are coking coals, one of them, the Elkhorn, extending through several counties in Southwestern Kentucky, attaining its greatest thickness in Pike, Letcher and Harlan counties. Cannel coals are found in sixteen counties in the eastern coal field. The coals of the western field will be largely used in time in making iron with the ores of Kentucky and Tennessee, but generally the coals of Kentucky will have to be used in industrial enterprises at home. To the iron furnace and the rolling mill we must add the factory and the loom. On the south and east we meet the coals of Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia. On the north those of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. On the west Arkansas, the Indian Territory and Missouri are competitors. Hence we can not expect to extend our markets much beyond present limits. In Nashville we divide the market with Tennessee coal. In Memphis we meet the coals of Arkansas, Alabama and Illinois, and even in Paducah, almost in our own coal field, we divide the market with Illinois coal, while in Louisville we meet coals from Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The furnace at Clarksville, Tenn., about going into blast, will use some Western Kentucky coke, and just now smelters in Mexico, South Dakota and Missouri are using coke from this field. While we may hope to continue making iron with this coke, the other markets mentioned are very uncertain and liable to be taken from us by coke from less distant coal fields.

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